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Experimental Climate Monitoring and Prediction

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29 October 2015

FECT BLOG

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October 15, 2015 PACIFIC SEAS STATE

During late September through mid-October 2015 the tropical Pacific SST was at a strong El Niño level. All atmospheric variables strongly support the El Niño pattern, including weakened trade winds and excess rainfall in the eastcentral tropical Pacific. The consensus of ENSO prediction models indicate continuation of strong El Niño conditions during the October-December 2015 season in progress. Some slightly further strengthening is possible into later fall, with the event slowly weakening during spring 2016.

(Text Courtesy IRI)

INDIAN OCEAN STATE

1 ^OC above average temperature was observed around Sri Lanka.

MJO STATE

MJD phase is in 2 therefore shall slightly enhance rainfall in Sri Lanka.

Highlights

Up to 40 mm rainfall was observed in north eastern, western and southern regions of the country during $21^{st} - 27^{th}$ October. Kalkudah, Kalmunai and Kattankudy received heavy rainfall up to 220 mm on 24^{th} October and rainfall up to 160 mm was observed in the ocean near Trincomalee while Trincomalee received rainfall up to 140 mm on 27^{th} October. Every prediction model predict an increase of rainfall during the next week.

Summary Monitoring

Weekly Monitoring: During 21st–27th October western, north eastern and southern regions mostly received rainfall. On 21st October rainfall up to 60 mm was observed around Kuruwita and rainfall up to 50 mm was observed around Kekirawa and Kuruwita on 22nd October. On 23rd October Kegalle, Kuruwita, Eheliyagoda, Dehiattakandiya and western province received rainfall up to 50 mm. On 24th October Kalkudah, Kattankudy and Kalmunai received rainfall up to 220 mm while Moneragala, Polonnaruwa, Hambantota and southern regions of Galle and Matara received rainfall up to 80 mm. On 25th October rainfall up to 50 mm was observed around Kalmunai and Kattankudy while ocean near Batticaloa received rainfall up to 70 mm. Northern region of Moneragala, ocean near Batticaloa and Trincomalee received rainfall up to 120 mm while Vavuniya and Kalmunai received rainfall up to 90 mm on 26th October. Rainfall up to 160 mm was observed in the ocean near Trincomalee on 27th October while Trincomalee received rainfall up to 140 mm.

Monthly Monitoring: In September 2015 the entire country received above average rainfall while the ocean near northern and eastern provinces received below average rainfall.

Predictions

14 *day prediction:* NOAA NCEP models predict relatively high rainfall in south western region of the country compared to the rest of the country during 28^{th} October – 3^{rd} November. Total rainfall above 135 mm is expected during the week in the south western region and total rainfall up to 115 mm is expected in the rest of the country except the northern region. Northern region is expected to receive rainfall up to 95 mm. These models predict the rainfall shall be decreased during 4^{th} - 10^{th} November and total rainfall above 135 mm is expected in southern region, total rainfall up to 115 mm is expected in north western region and the northern and south eastern regions shall receive total rainfall up to 95 mm.

IMD WRF & IRI Model Forecast: According to the IMD WRF model rainfall up to 65 mm is expected around Nilaveli on 30th October while eastern region shall receive rainfall up to 35 mm and rest of the country also shall receive slight amounts of rainfall. On 31st October, rainfall is expected up to 125 mm in northern region of Kurunegala while rainfall up to 65 mm is expected around Weligama and Pelawatta. Central and southern regions also shall receive rainfall up to 35 mm. IRI CFS models predict total rainfall up to 200 mm in south eastern region of the country during 28th October – 2nd November.

Seasonal Prediction: As per IRI Multi Model Probability Forecast for November to January, the total 3 month precipitation shall be climatological. The 3 month temperature has more than 70-80% likelihood in the entire country of being in the above-normal tercile during this period.

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¹ International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Earth Institute at Columbia University, New York.

Official hydro-meteorological statements are provided by the Sri Lanka Department of Meteorology and Department of Irrigation.



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Weekly Hydro- Meteorological Report for Sri Lanka

Inside This Issue

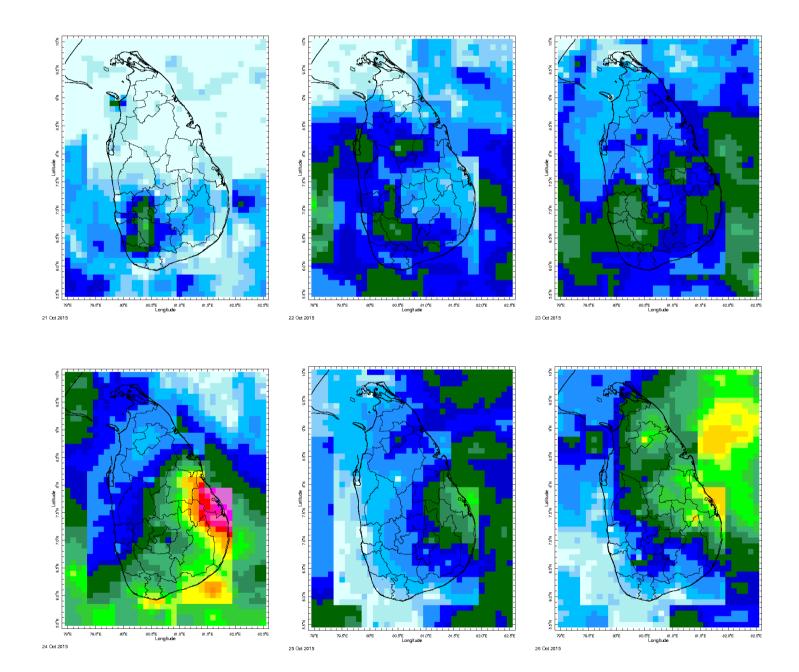
- Monitoring
 a. Daily Satellite derived Rainfall Estimates
 b. Monthly Rainfall Estimates
 c. Decadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates
 d. Weekly Average SST Anomalies
 Predictions

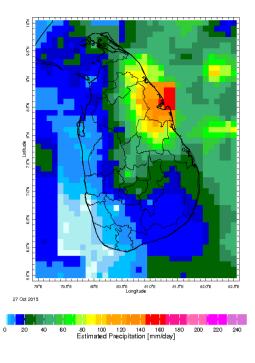
- a. Weekly Astrong
 2. Predictions

 a. NCEP GFS Ensemble 1-14 day predictions
 b. WRF Model Forecast (48 hours and 72 Hours Ahead)
 c. Weekly Precipitation Forecast from IRI
 d. Seasonal Predictions from IRI

Daily Rainfall Monitoring

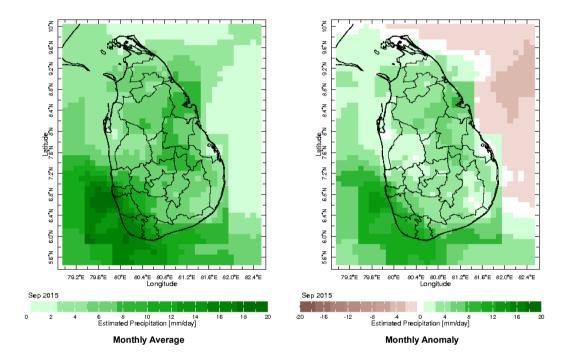
The following figures show the satellite observed rainfall in the last 7 days in Sri Lanka.



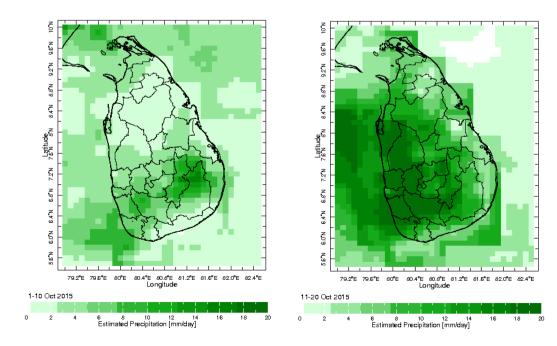


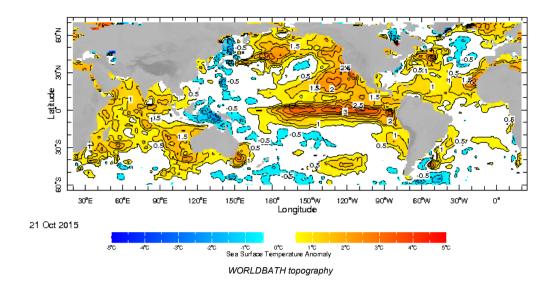
Monthly Rainfall Monitoring

The figure in the left shows the average observed rainfall in the previous month. The rainfall anomaly in the previous month is shown in the figure to the right. The brown color in the anomaly figure shows places which received less rainfall than the historical average while the green color shows places with above average rainfall. Darker shades show higher magnitudes in rainfall

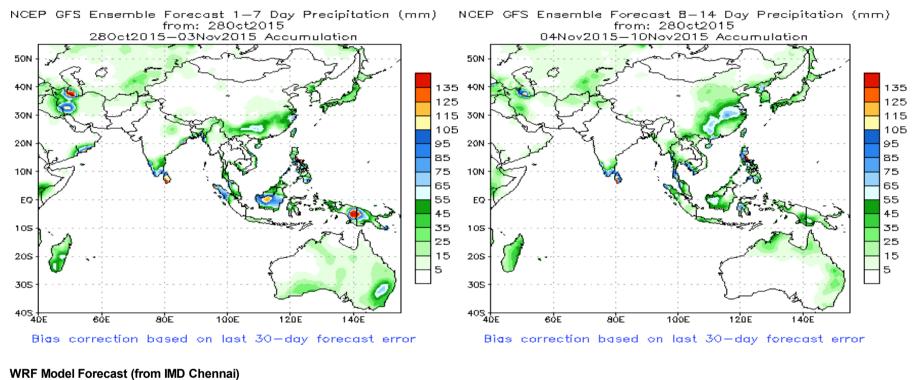


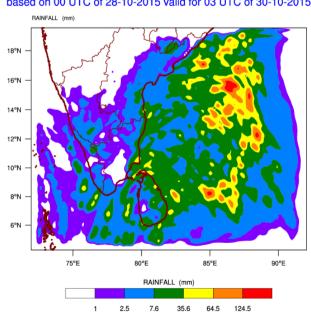
Dekadal (10 Day) Satellite Derived Rainfall Estimates





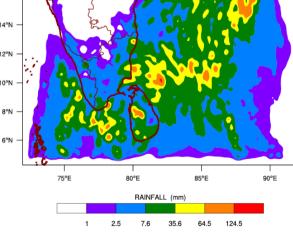
NCEP GFS 1-14 Day prediction





based on 00 UTC of 28-10-2015 valid for 03 UTC of 31-10-2015 RAINFALL (mm) 18° 16°N 14°N 12° 10°N

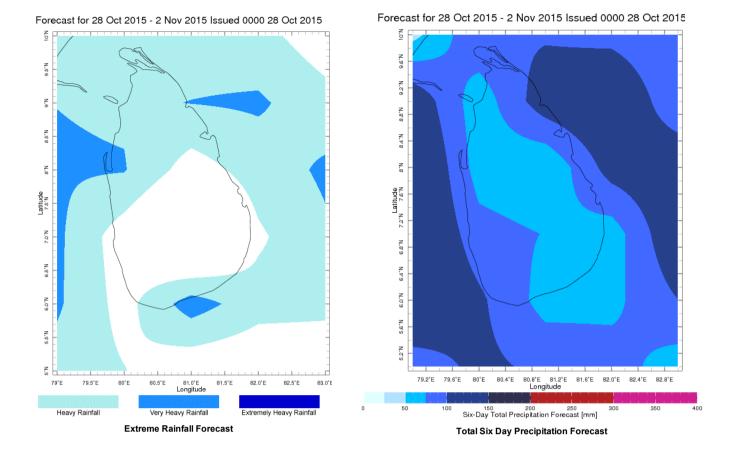
WRF MODEL FORECAST (72 HR.) RAINFALL(mm)\



WRF MODEL FORECAST (48 HR.) RAINFALL(mm)\ based on 00 UTC of 28-10-2015 valid for 03 UTC of 30-10-2015

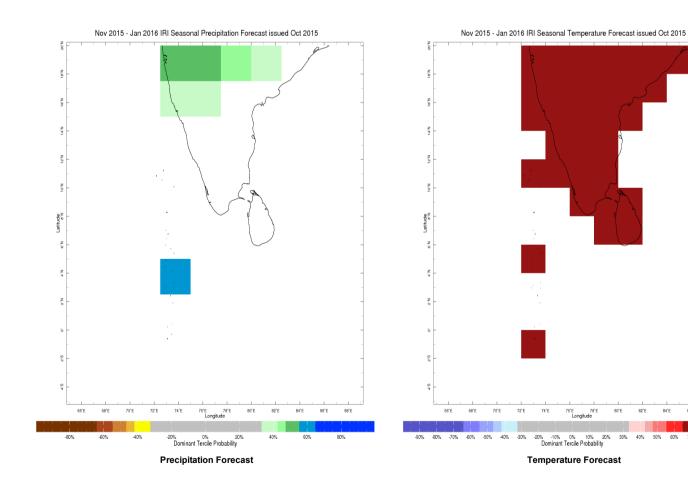
Weekly Rainfall Forecast

Total rainfall forecast from the IRI for next six days is provided in figures below. The figure to the left shows the expectancy of heavy rainfall events during these six days while the figure to the right is the prediction of total rainfall amount during this period.



Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

Following is the latest seasonal precipitation and temperature prediction for the next 3 months by the IRI. The color shading indicates the probability of the most dominant tercile – that is, the tercile having the highest forecast probability. The color bar alongside the map defines these dominant tercile probability levels. The upper side of the color bar shows the colors used for increasingly strong probabilities when the dominant tercile is the above-normal tercile, while the lower side shows likewise for the below-normal tercile. The gray color indicates an enhanced probability for the near-normal tercile (nearly always limited to 40%).



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50% 60% 70% 80%

84'E 86°E 88'E

90%

82°E

40%

80'E

30%